

F-1-187

Point of Rocks Survey District

Architectural Survey File

This is the architectural survey file for this MIHP record. The survey file is organized reverse-chronological (that is, with the latest material on top). It contains all MIHP inventory forms, National Register nomination forms, determinations of eligibility (DOE) forms, and accompanying documentation such as photographs and maps.

Users should be aware that additional undigitized material about this property may be found in on-site architectural reports, copies of HABS/HAER or other documentation, drawings, and the “vertical files” at the MHT Library in Crownsville. The vertical files may include newspaper clippings, field notes, draft versions of forms and architectural reports, photographs, maps, and drawings. Researchers who need a thorough understanding of this property should plan to visit the MHT Library as part of their research project; look at the MHT web site (mht.maryland.gov) for details about how to make an appointment.

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Last Updated: 09-12-2018

**INDIVIDUAL PROPERTY/DISTRICT
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM**

Property/District Name: Point of Rocks Survey Number: F-1-187

Project: Acquisition & Demolition of 21 properties Agency: F/FEMA

Site visit by MHT Staff: ☒ no ☐ yes Name _____ Date _____

Eligibility recommended _____ Eligibility **not** recommended ☒

Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

Due to repetitive flooding, FEMA proposes to purchase and ultimately demolish 21 of 26 resources in the Point of Rocks survey district. FEMA conducted the NR evaluation for the Point of Rocks eligibility. They felt that the district did not meet any of the four NR criteria so they did not discuss its integrity. The eligibility of this district is ambiguous. The bulk of the historic fabric dates from 1890s-1920s, growth which occurred in the town after the B&O built the NR listed RR station. The existing documentation does not indicate a direct association between the development of Point of Rocks and the theme of late 19th century railroad expansion. The community is comprised of residential buildings, a few churches and businesses. In addition to having experienced deterioration due to repeated flooding, the majority of the buildings within the survey district have been altered with synthetic siding, replacement doors and windows, porch alterations, and incompatible additions; as a result, the integrity of the survey district has been compromised to the point that it does not appear to meet NR criteria. Therefore MHT concurred with FEMA's determination that Point of Rocks was not eligible.

FEMA will start the project with 6 acquisitions. The ultimate project will include demolition of 21 resources. Attached is a resource sketch map indicating which houses are to be purchased now and those in the future. If this list changes, FEMA has been required to reopen Section 106 review.

Documentation on the property/district is presented in: with this form

Prepared by: Dr. Richard Rose, FEMA

Lauren Bowlin

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

April 6, 1999

Date

NR program concurrence: ☐ yes ☐ no ☐ not applicable

Peter Turtz

Reviewer, NR program

April 9, 1999

Date

ang

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT

I. Geographic Region:

- ☐ Eastern Shore (all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)
☐ Western Shore (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)
☒ Piedmont (Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)
☐ Western Maryland (Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:

- ☐ Paleo-Indian 10000-7500 B.C.
☐ Early Archaic 7500-6000 B.C.
☐ Middle Archaic 6000-4000 B.C.
☐ Late Archaic 4000-2000 B.C.
☐ Early Woodland 2000-500 B.C.
☐ Middle Woodland 500 B.C. - A.D. 900
☐ Late Woodland/Archaic A.D. 900-1600
☐ Contact and Settlement A.D. 1570-1750
☐ Rural Agrarian Intensification A.D. 1680-1815
☒ Agricultural-Industrial Transition A.D. 1815-1870
☒ Industrial/Urban Dominance A.D. 1870-1930
☐ Modern Period A.D. 1930-Present
☐ Unknown Period (☐ prehistoric ☐ historic)

III. Prehistoric Period Themes:

- ☐ Subsistence
☐ Settlement
☐ Political
☐ Demographic
☐ Religion
☐ Technology
☐ Environmental Adaptation

IV. Historic Period Themes:

- ☐ Agriculture
☒ Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning
☐ Economic (Commercial and Industrial)
☐ Government/Law
☐ Military
☐ Religion
☐ Social/Educational/Cultural
☒ Transportation

V. Resource Type:

Category: district
 Historic Environment: village
 Historic Function(s) and Use(s): mostly single domestic houses, few religious buildings

Known Design Source: _____

DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY
FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

POINT OF ROCKS HISTORIC DISTRICT
FREDERICK COUNTY, MARYLAND

Point of Rocks Historic District

The Point of Rocks Historic District comprises approximately four blocks on two parallel streets, Commerce and Clay Streets, in the village of Point of Rocks, Maryland. The district is located adjacent to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal on the eastern shore of the Potomac River. Point of Rocks had its beginnings in the early 1830's with the building of dwellings to house workers for the railroad and the canal. By the 1870s, warehouses, hotels and other commercial and industrial buildings lined both sides of the railroad and canal, suggesting the important role of transportation in the development of the community. Throughout the nineteenth century, however, several floods inundated the low-lying village settlement thereby inhibiting its development.

Point of Rocks has been flooded many times in the past. The area experienced its most disastrous flood in 1974 as a result of Hurricane Agnes, and also sustained substantial damage in 1985, 1990, 1994, and twice in 1996 as a result of a large snowstorm in January and in September as an aftermath of Hurricane Fran. The FEMA project area where the buyout structures are located is a 100-year floodplain and no further new building is allowed.

An historic survey and inventory completed in 1993 for the Maryland Historical Trust has defined the Point of Rocks Survey District as a rectangular area of approximately four blocks covering about 8.75 acres on two parallel streets, Commerce and Clay Streets. Commerce Street is an unimproved gravel road bounded on the south by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tracks, with a crossover and modern wood bridge leading to the C&O Canal National Historic Park, and on the north by residential structures.

Clay Street, which is maintained as State Route 28, is bordered on both sides by residences and commercial buildings. The district contains approximately 26 contributing structures, most of which are residential. There are two late 19th century churches and a Masonic hall built in 1898. Over the years, flooding has damaged or destroyed a number of buildings. Many of the remaining structures have also been altered with building extensions, enclosed porches, new roofs, exterior siding, and detached sheds and garages. At least 5 houses have been elevated as the result of past flood mitigation efforts. *

The aforementioned 1993 historic survey and inventory described the structures as being in good to deteriorated condition and regarded the architecture of the survey district as minimally significant because of the many alterations to the buildings over the years. Since that survey, the devastating floods of 1996 caused additional damages to structures, particularly along Commerce Street. *

Following the 1996 floods, the State of Maryland on behalf of Frederick County, applied to the Federal Emergency Management Agency for federal assistance to acquire approximately 21 properties in Point of Rocks. The subject properties are located from 5 to 12 feet above flood stage of the Potomac River. All have received complete first floor and some have received second floor flooding since 1994. Upon approval of the project, six properties will be acquired initially, as follows: 3708, 3714, 3734, 3740, 3742 Commerce Street and 3714 Clay Street. An additional 15 properties will be considered for future acquisition, as follows: 3706 Commerce Street, the St. James Catholic Church on Commerce Street, 3706-B, 3710, 3718, 3720, 3724, 3725, 3727, 3728, 3729, 3734, 3738, 3742, and 3744 Clay Street.

Description of Properties

(Note: The following descriptions include all of the properties in the proposed FEMA hazard mitigation project with the exception of the Christian Life Fellowship Church and the Masonic Hall which are not being considered for acquisition but are included because of their potential historic significance.)

(Descriptions are from Maryland Inventory Form F-1-187 and personal observation on December 9, 1998 and January 18, 1999.)

Person, Criterion C: Design/Construction, and Criterion D: Information Potential.

The National Register Criteria have been applied to the Point of Rocks properties that constitute the proposed undertaking with the following results.

Criterion A: Event (Properties may be eligible for the National Register if they are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. The National Register recognizes that a property can be associated with two types of events: 1) A specific event marking an important moment in American prehistory or history, and 2) A pattern of events or a historic trend that made a specific contribution to the development of a community, a State, or the nation.)

The original village of Point of Rocks was laid out in 1835 after the B&O Railroad had reached the area. The town plan was oriented toward the railroad and the C&O canal, both of which paralleled the Potomac River. Railroad workers' houses, built during the second half of the 19th century, were among the first structures. Various other residential and commercial structures followed although none is extant. The Methodist Church was first built in 1867, but its fate is unknown. A replacement Methodist Church, now known as the Christian Life Fellowship Church, was constructed in 1894. The St. James Catholic Church was built in 1881, and the Masonic Hall followed in 1898. Most of the houses that are being evaluated as part of the FEMA hazard mitigation project were constructed during the last two decades of the nineteenth century. However, none of these structures can be associated with a significant historic event or a pattern of events that would qualify it for the National Register. It appears that Criterion A does not apply within the contexts of the Point of Rocks properties.

Criterion B: Person (Properties may be eligible for the National Register if they are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.)

Criterion B applies to properties associated with individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented. No such individuals have been identified in association with the Point of Rocks properties.

Criterion C: Design/Construction (Properties may be eligible for the National Register if they embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.)

This criterion applies to properties significant for their physical design or construction, including such elements as architecture, landscape architecture, engineering, and artwork. To be eligible under Criterion C, a property must meet at least one of the following requirements: 1) Embody distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, 2) represent the work of a master, 3) possess high artistic value, 4) represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

The architecture associated with Point of Rocks does not embody those distinctive characteristics that would qualify any individual structure as being significant in its construction. Nor is there any evidence of architectural distinction whether that associated with a master or possessing high artistic value. In fact, all of the properties being considered for acquisition have suffered from frequent flooding and are presently in deteriorated condition. Although the Point of Rocks community is clearly oriented toward the railroad and the canal, the town plan also does not merit National Register significance.

Criterion C does not apply within the contexts of the Point of Rocks properties.

Criterion D: Information Potential: (Properties may be eligible for the National Register if they have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.)

Criterion D has two requirements which must be met for a property to qualify: 1) The property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and 2) The information must be considered important.

There is no evidence that Criterion D applies to the Point of Rocks properties.

Integrity

Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance. To be listed in the National Register, a property must not only be shown to be significant under the National Register criteria, but it also must have integrity. There are seven aspects of integrity: Location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. To retain historic integrity a property will always possess several, and usually most, of the aspects.

FEMA has endeavored to consider the aspects of integrity while analyzing the historic nature of the Point of Rocks properties. However, because the Point of Rocks properties have not met the minimum requirements for National Register significance, the seven aspects of integrity will not be discussed in this report.

Conclusions

Following the requirements of 36 CFR 800, FEMA has applied the National Register Criteria for Evaluation to 21 properties located in the Point of Rocks Historic District, and has assessed the district's integrity for possible inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. FEMA has determined that none of the properties meet the minimum requirements for National Register significance. The process has enabled FEMA to determine that the proposed federal action to acquire and demolish these buildings will have no effect on historic properties.

Prepared by:

Richard Rose, Ph.D.
Historic Preservation Specialist

Federal Emergency Management Agency
Region III
105 South Seventh Street
Philadelphia, PA 19106

January 21, 1999

The survey district of Point of Rocks encompasses the approximately 8.75 acres of the original 1835 platted village laid out for Charles Johnson. The B&O Railroad had reached the area in 1831 and workers' houses were among the first structures. As the 19th century progressed, these small houses were replaced by more substantial structures, including two churches, several warehouses and stores, hotels, and a Masonic Hall. Numerous floods over the 19th and early 20th century discouraged the full development of the original plan. The district has principally frame houses with artificial and german siding, cross gables, one-story porches, and composition gable roofs. Two flat-roofed houses with cornices and elongated plans are also among the contributing buildings. The Methodist Church of 1894 and the Masonic Hall of 1898 were built in almost identical forms and details by the same contractor. The much simpler frame St. James Catholic Church, now a storage building, had only an entrance on the south side and plain 6/6 windows. The district is significant for the town plan, which, although never fully realized, is still clearly oriented toward the railroad and the canal, the two most important factors in the town's establishment. The architecture of the Methodist Church and the Masonic Hall are good representatives of the work of the as yet unknown builder of the 1890's. The Catholic Church is a rarity in the southern part of Frederick County, being built to serve the Irish railroad and canal workers in 1881. It is one of two 19th century Catholic church in the present Adamstown Planning Region, the other being the parent church, St. Joseph on Carrollton Manor.

F-1-187

Point of Rocks Survey District

Point of Rocks

Frederick County

Historic Context:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

(Harford, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Howard, Montgomery
Counties, and Baltimore City)

Chronological/Development Period:

Agricultural-Industrial Transition, A.D. 1815-1870

Industrial/Urban Dominance, A.D. 1870-1930

Prehistoric/Historic Period Themes

Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Community Planning

Social/Educational/Cultural

Resource Types:

Category: District

Historic Environment: Village

Historic Function and Use:

Domestic/single dwelling/residence

Domestic/hotel/hotel

Social/meeting hall/hall of other fraternal, patriotic or
political organization

Religion/religious facility/church

Known Design Source: None

**Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form****MARYLAND INVENTORY OF
HISTORIC PROPERTIES**

Magi No.

DOE yes ☒ no**1. Name** (indicate preferred name)

historic Point of Rocks Survey District

and/or common

2. Locationstreet & number 3706-3744 Clay Street; 3702-3742 Commerce Street not for publicationcity, town Point of Rocks vicinity of congressional district 6thstate Maryland county Frederick**3. Classification**

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u> </u> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<u> </u> agriculture	<u> </u> museum
<u> </u> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial	<u> </u> park
<u> </u> structure	<u> </u> both	<u> </u> work in progress	<u> </u> educational	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence
<u> </u> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<u> </u> entertainment	<u> </u> religious
<u> </u> object	<u> </u> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<u> </u> government	<u> </u> scientific
	<u> </u> being considered	<u> </u> yes: unrestricted	<u> </u> industrial	<u> </u> transportation
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<u> </u> no	<u> </u> military	<u> </u> other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Multiple owners

street & number telephone no.: city, town state and zip code **5. Location of Legal Description**courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liberstreet & number 100 W. Patrick Street foliocity, town Frederick state MD 21701**6. Representation in Existing** Historical Surveys

title MHT Inventory of Historic Properties F-1-9, 10, & 11

date 1978 federal ☒ state county local

depository for survey records Md. SHPO

city, town Crownsville state Md.

7. Description

Survey No. F-1-187

Condition

☐ excellent
☒ good
☒ fair

☒ deteriorated
☐ ruins
☐ unexposed

Check one

☐ unaltered
☒ altered

Check one

☒ original site
☐ moved date of move _____

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE COUNT: 26

The Point of Rocks Survey District is a rectangular area of approximately four blocks covering about 8.75 acres on two parallel streets, Commerce and Clay Streets, in the center of the 19th century village of Point of Rocks, Frederick County, Maryland. The district contains about 26 contributing structures, most of which are residential, with one original residence converted to a modern liquor and convenience store. The district also contains two churches, one built in 1881 and the other in 1894, and a Masonic hall built in 1898. The district also includes three non-contributing buildings, one a residence and two convenience stores. The majority of the buildings are two-story frame structures with stone foundations and modern artificial siding. Although the village of Point of Rocks has survived several floods in the late 19th and 20th centuries, with subsequent rebuilding of some structures, the possibility of some log structures remaining can not be ruled out, although none was verified. One dwelling on Commerce Street is brick, the only occurrence of this material in the contributing buildings in the survey district. Dates of the structures range from about 1865-1870 to about 1920, based on architectural details and historical maps. The buildings are generally in good to deteriorated condition and all have been altered, some with extensions and enclosures of existing porches, new roofing materials, and small non-contributing sheds and garages.

The configuration of the district along two parallel streets reflects its proximity to the Potomac River on the narrow flood plain below the higher ground of the central Monocacy Valley. The twin historic transportation routes of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal bordering the southern boundary of the survey district contribute to the concentration of the district. Commerce Street is a gravel road which adjoins the railroad tracks, with a crossover leading to the modern wood bridge over the canal bed to the C&O Canal National Historical Park which contains recreational areas along the river bank and canal towpath. The buildings on the north side of Commerce Street face south toward the transportation corridors. Clay Street (Md. 28) is the paved street immediately northward, with discontinuous single dwellings along both the north and south sides. Toward the western end of the survey district, Clay Street has several paved parking areas adjoining the stores and unbuilt lots on the south side of the road are screened with foliage. East of the non-contributing Potomac Market building, the north side of Clay Street is relatively continuous to the end of the district at Bank Street. The south side of the street has more open space at the eastern end. This scattered appearance is historical, the lots in the town never having been fully developed. The district ends at the western end at the intersection of Ballenger Creek Pike, which continues on the south side of Clay Street to join Commerce Street. The eastern boundary is Bank Street which is just west of a small creek crossing under the road.

Following are brief descriptions of the key structures and representative examples of the architectural styles and types in the survey district:

8. Significance

Survey No. F-1-187

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates C. 1835-C. 1920

Builder/Architect

check: Applicable Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

The Point of Rocks Survey District is minimally significant for its plan, laid out in 1835 by H. G. O'Neal for Charles Johnson. The settlement had already begun with the arrival of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in 1831. Shortly thereafter, the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal reached the same point and work on both transportation corridors stimulated the building of workers' houses. The plan is a simple two-street grid following the present Commerce and Clay Streets. By 1873, the village had only grown in the number of warehouses, hotels, and other commercial and industrial buildings lining both sides of the railroad and canal. These were virtually all lost to floods and neglect as the canal and the railroad went into decline in the early 20th century. Between 1835 and 1900, several floods inundated the village, further inhibiting its growth. By the first decade of the 20th century, some of the main churches and the school were built above the present survey district area on higher ground. Although much alteration has taken place in the district's buildings, the orientation of the Commerce Street houses toward the railroad suggests the former importance of transportation in the community. The architecture of the survey district is generally of minimal significance because of the many alterations to the buildings in the mid and late 20th century. However, the Methodist Church (F-1-10) and the Masonic Hall (F-1-11) remain little altered and illustrate the work of the same unknown builder in the late 1890's. The presence of a former Catholic church in the survey district is somewhat unusual, and indicates the religious influence of the mostly Irish railroad and canal workers for whose service the church was built as a mission of St. Joseph on Carrollton Manor, the principal 19th century Catholic church in the Adamstown Planning Region.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. F-1-187

Bond, Isaac. Map of Frederick County, 1858.

Grove, William J. History of Carrollton Manor. Frederick: Marken & Bielfeld, Inc.
1928; 37, 105, 388, 391

Titus, C.O. Atlas of Frederick County, 1873

(continued on separate sheet)

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 8.75 acresQuadrangle name Point of Rocks, Md.-Va.Quadrangle scale 1:24000UTM References do NOT complete UTM referencesA

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Zone Easting NorthingB

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Zone Easting NorthingC

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D

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E

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G

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H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

Approximately 8.75 acres as shown on attached quad map section.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
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state	code	county	code
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11. Form Prepared By

name/title Janet L. Davis, Historic Sites Surveyororganization Frederick County Planning & Zoning Dept. date August 1993street & number 12 E. Church Street telephone 696-2958city or town Frederick state MD 21701

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: ~~Maryland Historical Trust~~
~~Shaw House~~
~~21 State Circle~~
~~Annapolis, Maryland 21401~~
~~(301) 269-2438~~

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DHCP/DHCD
100 COMMUNITY PLACE
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023
514-7600

7.1 Description (Continued)

Castle Heirs House, Commerce Street (F-1-9): The brick two-story dwelling has whitewashed walls in 5:1 American bond. The south elevation has four bays with a one-story porch supported on irregularly spaced square piers. The openings have wood lintels. The entrance is in the west inner bay and has a modern replacement paneled door. The windows are 1/1 replacements of the 6/6 sash which was still in place when the house was first inventoried in 1979. The partial slate roof on the south slope seen in 1979 has been replaced with composition shingle material. Interior end chimneys are located at the east and west gable ends. A two-story frame ell is attached to the center of the north elevation. It is currently covered with vinyl siding, probably concealing the German siding observed in 1979. The house appears on the Titus 1873 map as being owned by the Castle heirs. The 1858 Bond map also shows a structure owned by W. Smith on the site, but it is indicated by a hollow square, the symbol for a warehouse or outbuilding. The brick structure probably dates from about 1850-1860 and is in the vernacular style of German-influenced dwellings found throughout Frederick County.

Point of Rocks Methodist Church, Clay Street (F-1-10): The two-story frame church is located on the north side of Clay Street opposite a short alley named Monroe Street between Clay and Commerce. The church has German siding and a gable facade on the south elevation. Three bays are on the south elevation, with 1/1 Queen Anne style windows with colored glass lights surrounding the central lights of etched glass. The center entrance is recessed and has double doors with arched molding panels under a narrow transom. The second story window openings are larger than on the first story and have slightly peaked lintels. A pair of windows is in the gable and the extended eaves have a tongue-and-groove paneled gable ornament. The roof is covered with composition shingles and has an open belfry near the south gable end. The belfry has slate sides, indicating that the original roof was probably slate. A scroll-sawn balustrade encircles the belfry chamber. A pyramidal steeple with finial tops the belfry. The east and west elevations have four bays with identical windows to those on the south. An interior brick chimney is located near the west wall. Across the church lot on the street side is a cast iron fence with the catalog page and design number embossed on the gate post base, "Page number 115, 36", but the manufacturer's plate is missing. The church interior was inaccessible and it is currently not in continuous use as a religious building. A cornerstone in the raised stone foundation gives the date of the earliest church, 1867, and the date of the present structure's construction, 1894. Since widespread flooding took place in 1889 in the Mid-Atlantic region, it may be assumed that the 1867 building was destroyed at that time and rebuilt in 1894.

Masonic Hall, Clay and Monroe Streets, southeast corner (F-1-11):

The two-story frame building was erected in 1898, according to a datestone at the northwest corner of the raised stone foundation. It was apparently built by the same contractor for the Methodist Church across Clay Street, as the exterior features are virtually the same except the Masonic Hall does not have a steeple or gable windows. The overall scale is smaller than the church. The west elevation, however, has the same double doors with arched panels, three

7.2 Description (Continued)

bays with the same Queen Anne style windows as in the church. The north and south elevations have four bays. The principal difference is the vinyl siding, which also covers the paneled gable ornament.

St. James Catholic Church, Commerce Street: The former church is currently used as a storage building and is in deteriorated condition. The one-story frame building faces south and has german siding and a gable facade with a single center bay containing double paneled doors under a three-light transom. In the gable peak is a boarded rectangular panel. The east and west elevations have three bays with 6/6 clear windows on each side. A shed addition is on the north elevation. The roof is covered with diamond-patterned composition shingles. A small open belfry with scroll-sawn brackets is located at the south end. A cross tops the steeple, but the bell is missing. The church was built in 1881, according to Grove's History of Carrollton Manor, and was served by the priests of St. Joseph's on Carrollton Manor. The building's condition indicates that it has not been used as a church for many years.

3732-3734 Clay Street: The two-story frame dwellings are located side-by-side and face south. Each has a sloping flat roof and a long, narrow form with two bays on the principal elevation. One-story porches cross both facades. The porch on 3732 is more elaborate, with a modern railing and scroll-sawn brackets still in place. A molded and bracketed cornice is on both buildings. German siding is still in place on both houses. The two structures were probably built about 1890.

3740 Clay Street: The two-story frame house is on a raised stone foundation, undoubtedly to protect it from floods. The upper two levels are covered with german siding and a one-story porch crosses the first story. Scroll-sawn brackets and balustrades decorate the porch. The windows are 2/2 and a cross gable is in the center of the three-bay elevation. The roof is standing seam metal. This house was probably built about 1890.

3727-3729 Clay Street: These two houses are on the south side of Clay and face north from the southwest corner of Monroe Street. Each has a three-bay facade with a center cross gable and a one-story porch. German siding is still in place on 3727 and 3729 has vinyl siding. The sash is 2/2. Interior end chimneys rise above the composition gable roofs. Each house has a two-story rear wing with alterations and enclosures of its original porches. The two houses were probably built about 1880.

3734 Commerce Street: The two-story frame house has a variation on the gable and wing type of plan, with a polygonal two-story bay facade on the gable section. The exterior is covered with german siding and the sash is 1/1 and 3/1. The wing section has three bays and a one-story porch facing south. The roof is covered with composition material and a center brick chimney rises above the ridge. The house was built about 1885-90.

3714 Commerce Street: The two-story gable and wing plan house is located north of the present bridge over the railroad tracks and canal. It has vinyl siding

Point of Rocks Survey District
Frederick County

SURVEY No. F-1-187

9.1 Bibliography (Continued)

Williams, T.J.C., and Folger McKinsey. History of Frederick County, 1910.
Reprinted Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1979, 322.

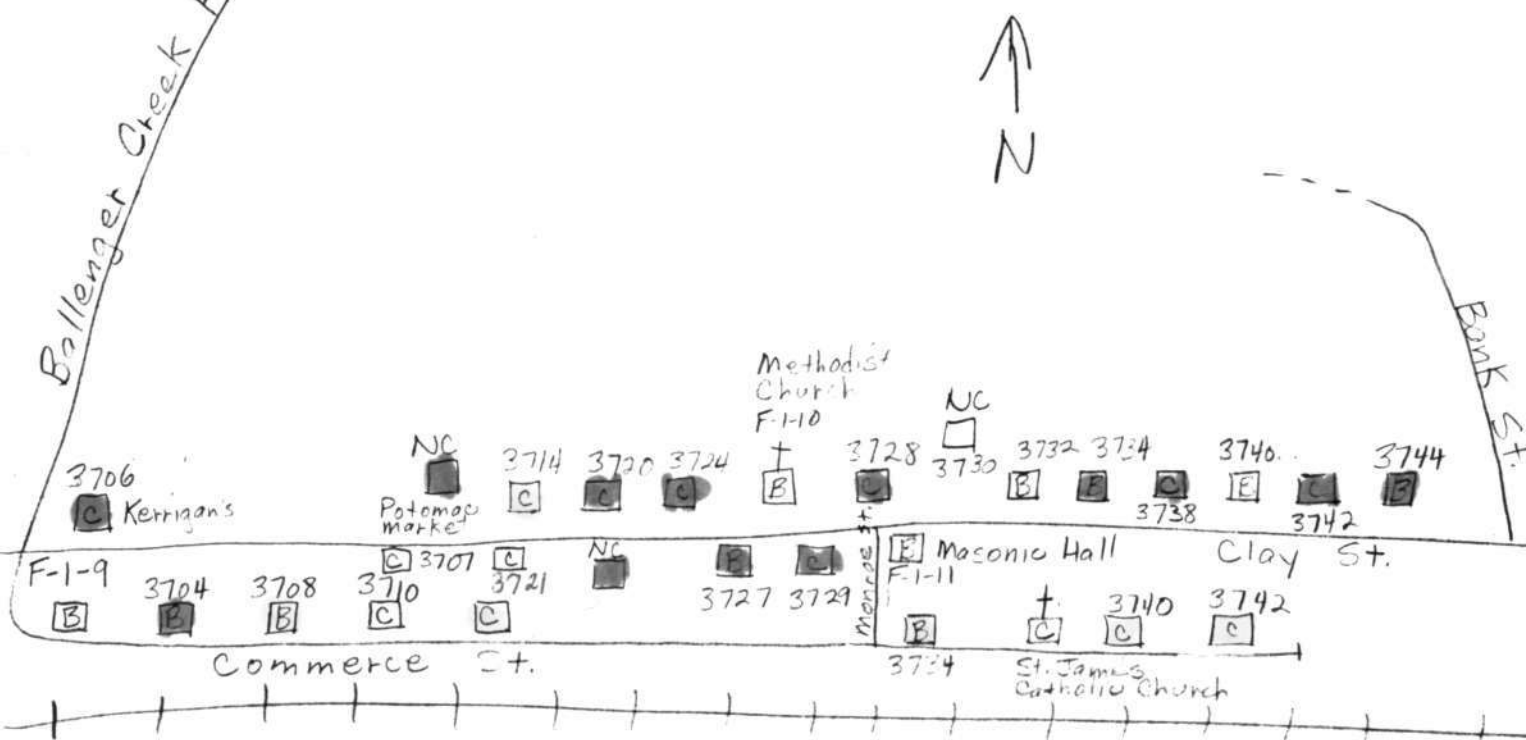
7.3 Description (Continued)

and 2/2 windows. The wing part has a one-story porch with a modern door and windows on the first story. The roof is standing seam metal with a paired-bracket cornice. The plan of the house was common during the last quarter of the 19th century. In this general location, according to the 1858 and 1873 maps, was a hotel, possibly that of Philip Haines. Although considerably altered, the extant structure may be the building shown on the 1873 map. Grove's book mentions a cotillion party being held in Haines' Hotel during the pre-Civil War days.

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 Point of Rocks
 Survey District
 Frederick County

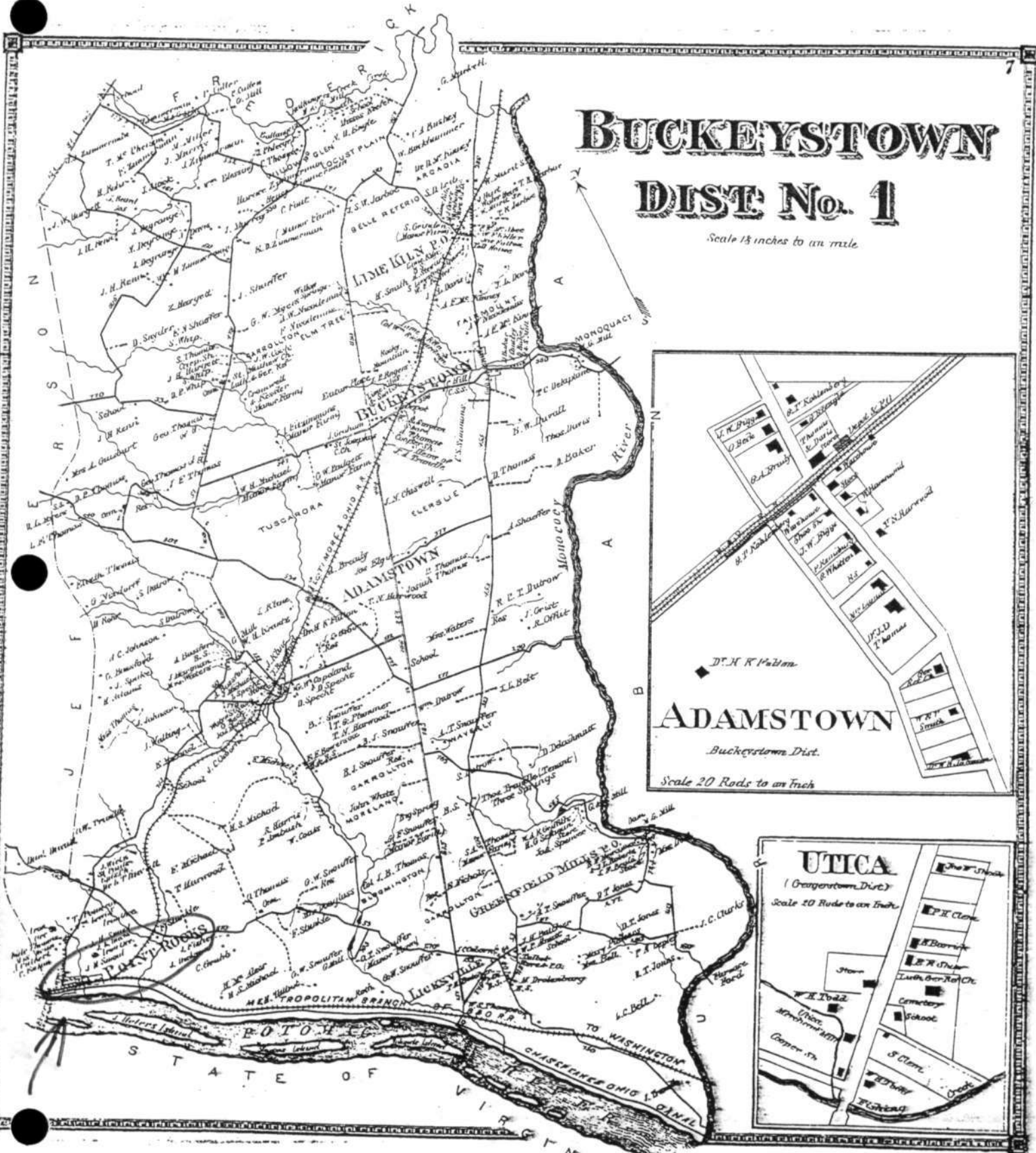
Janet Davis
 June 21, 1993

Not to Scale



1999 APPLICATION FOR
 DEMOLITION

NEAR FUTURE ACQUISITIONS
 FOR DEMOLITION



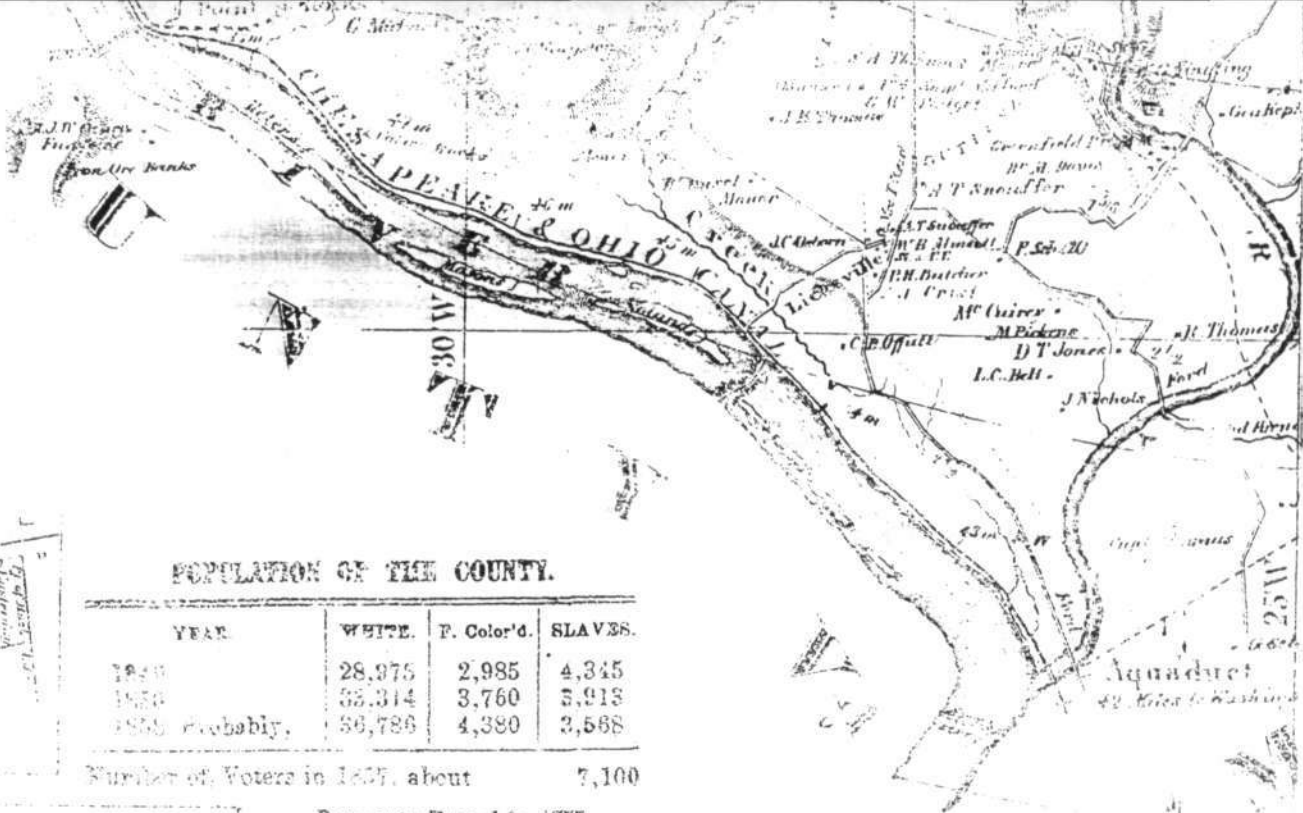
F-1-187

Point of Rocks Survey District

Frederick County

C.O. Titus, Atlas of Frederick

County, 1873



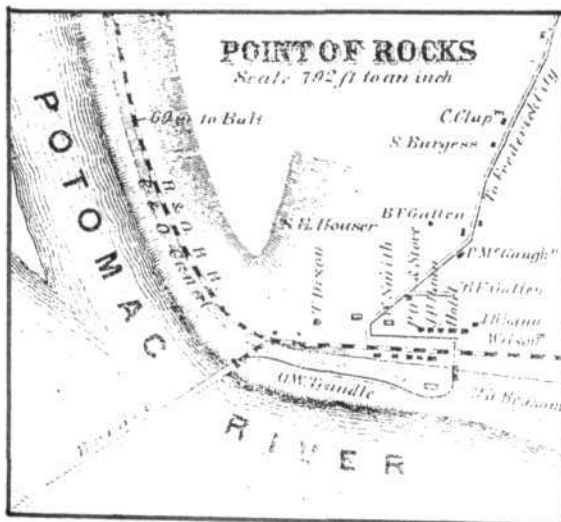
POPULATION OF THE COUNTY.

YEAR	WHITE.	P. Color'd.	SLAVES.
1840	28,975	2,985	4,345
1850	33,314	3,760	3,913
1855. Probably.	36,786	4,380	3,588

Number of Voters in 1857. about 7,100

Property Taxed in 1857.

Real Estate.	\$13,777,639
Personal Property.	8,547,743
Total.	\$22,325,382



Sugar Loaf Mt. from

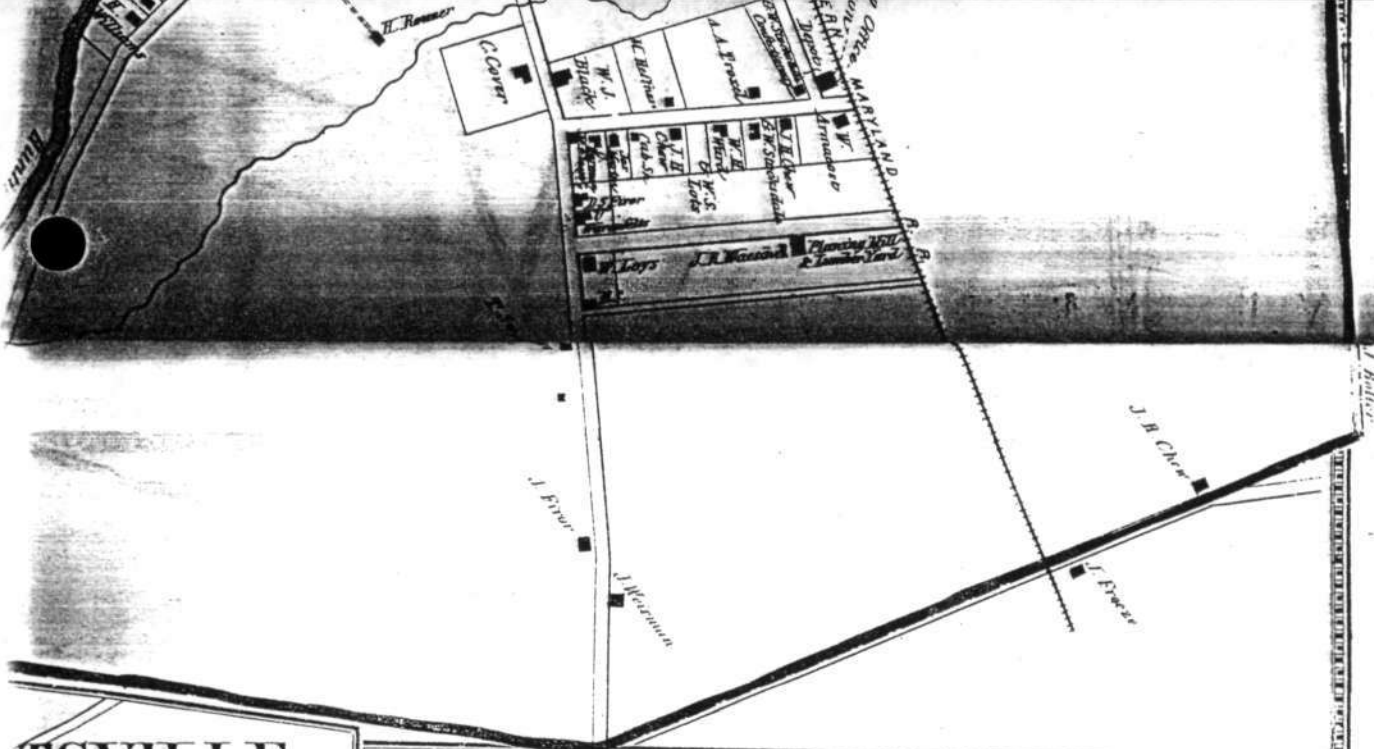
F-1-187

Point of Rocks Survey District

Frederick County

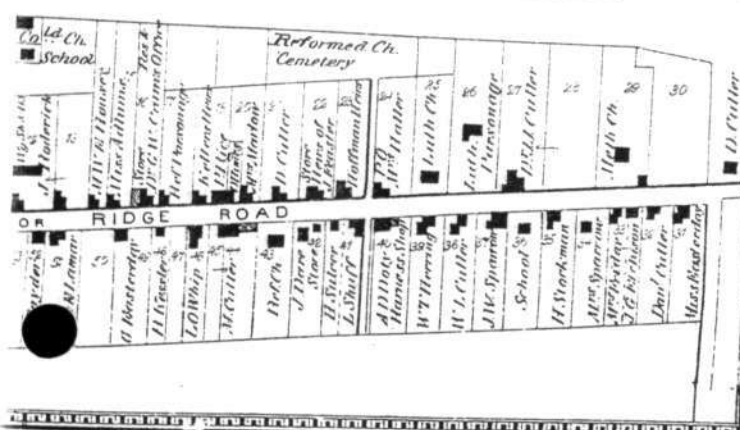
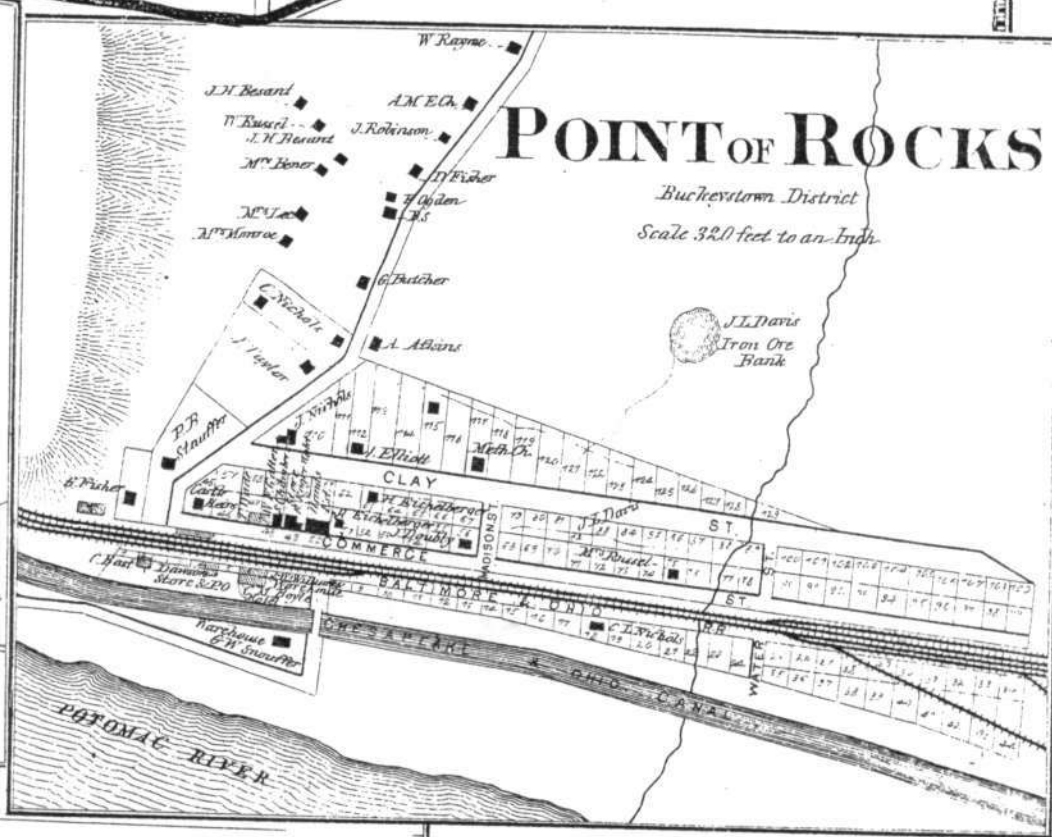
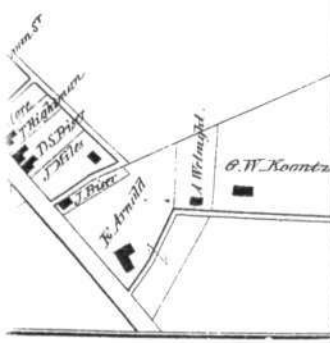
Isaac Bond, Map of Frederick County, 1858

Entered according to act of

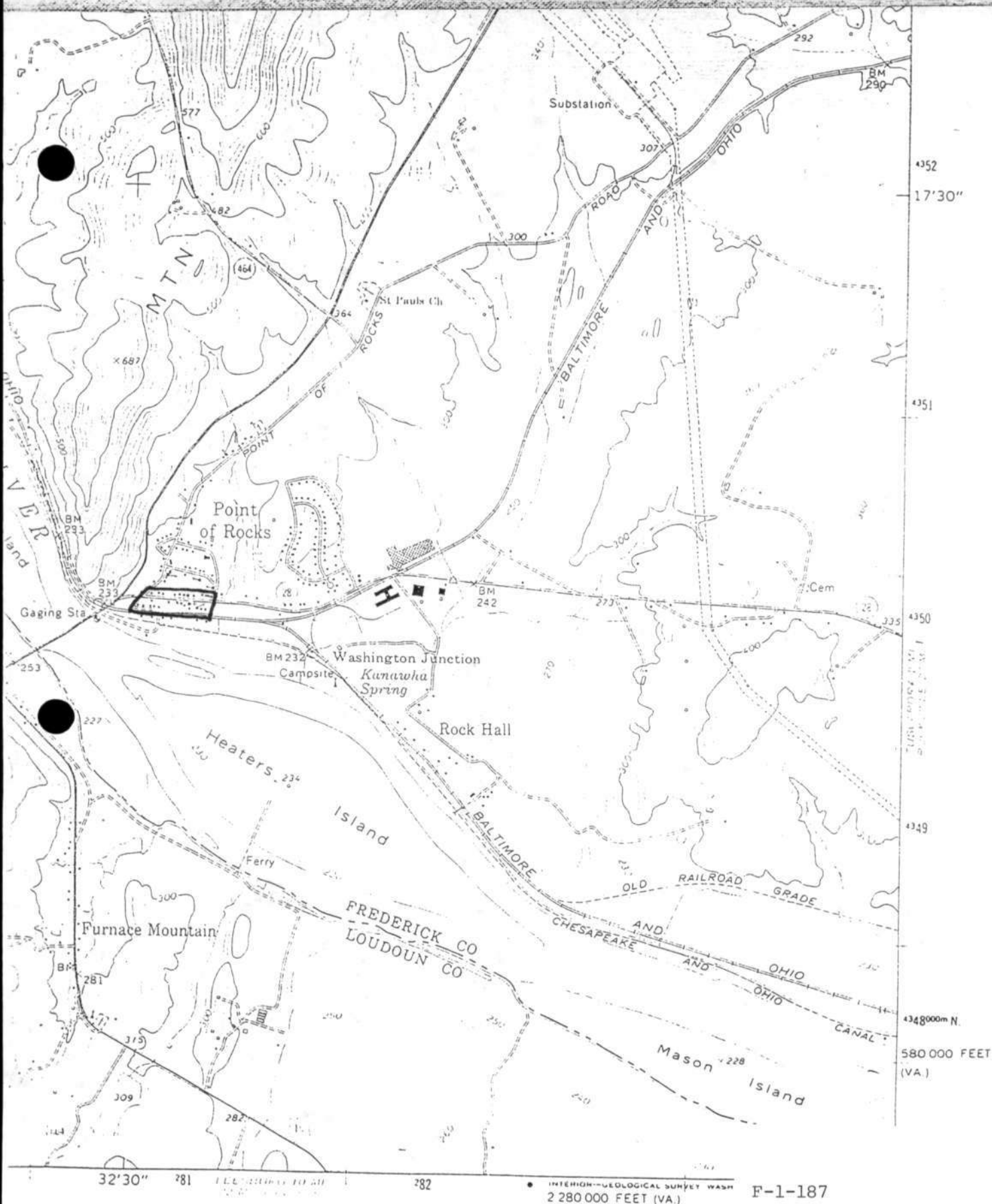


TSVILLE

(The District)
Rods to an Inch.



F-1-187
Point of Rocks Survey District
Frederick County
C.O. Titus, Atlas of Frederick
County, 1873
Town plan



F-1-187

Point of Rocks Survey District
Frederick County
USGS Point of Rocks, Md.-Va.
1:24000

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Primary highway, hard surface
Secondary highway, hard surface
Interstate Route
Light-duty improve
Unimproved
U. S. Route

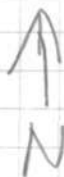


F-1-187
Point of Rocks
Survey District
Frederick County

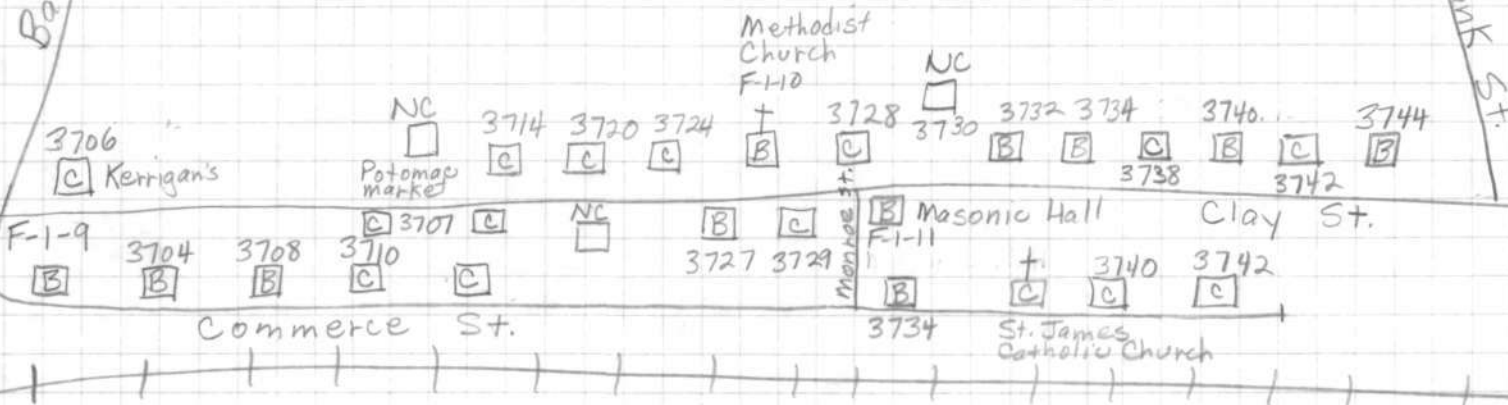
Janet Davis
June 21, 1993

Not to Scale

Ballenger Creek Pike



Bank St.



C & O Canal



F-1-187

Point of Rocks Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.
View east on Clay St. from Bollenger
Creek Pike intersection

1/18



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Point of Rocks Survey District
Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

View east on Clay St.

2/18



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Point of Rocks Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Methodist Church (F-1-10), south elevation

3/18



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Point of Rocks Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Masonic Hall (F-1-11), north west corner view

4/18



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Point of Rocks Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

3727-3729 Clay St., northeast corner view

5/18



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Point of Rocks Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

3728 Clay St., southeast corner view

6/18



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Point of Rocks Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

3732-3734 Clay St., southwest corner view

7/18



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Point of Rocks Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

3740 Clay St., Southwest corner view

8/18



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Point of Rocks Survey District
Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

View west on Clay St. from Bank St.

9/18



F-1-187

Point of Rocks Survey District
Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

3740-3742 Commerce St., southeast corner
view

10/18



F-1-187

Point of Rocks Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Church on Commerce St., southwest
corner view

11/18



F-1-187

Point of Rocks Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

3734 Commerce St., Southwest corner view

12/18



F-1-187

Point of Rocks Survey District
Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

View north toward Commerce St. from
C & O Canal

13/18



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Point of Rocks Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

3714 Commerce St., South elevation

14/18



F-1-187

Point of Rocks Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

3708 Commerce St., south elevation

15/18



F-1-187

Point of Rocks Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

3704-3706 Commerce St., south elev-
ations

16/18



F-1-187

Point of Rocks Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Castle Heirs House (F-1-9), South elevation

17/18



F-1-187

Point of Rocks Survey District

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

View east on Commerce St. from B&O tracks

18/18



F-1-187

3708 Commerce Street

Point of Rocks, MD Historic District

Frederick County

Richard Rose-photographer (FEMA)

12/9/98

Negative - SHPO

View NW 1/8



F-1-187

3706-B Clay Street

Point of Rocks, MD Historic District

Frederick County

Richard Rose-photographer (FEMA)

12/9/98

Negative - SHPO

View N

2/8



F-1-187

3740 Commerce Street

Point of Rocks, MD Historic District

Frederick County

Richard Rose - photographer (FEMA)

12/9/98

Negative - SH80

View NW

3/8



F-1-187

3714 Clay Street

Point of Rocks, MD Historic District

Frederick County

Richard Rose - photographer (FEMA)

1/18/99

Negative - SHPO

View NW

4/8



F-1-187

3724 Clay Street

Point of Rocks, MD Historic District

Frederick County

Richard Rose - Photographer (FEMA)

12/9/98

Negative - SH/O

View N

5/8



Coca-Cola **B & B GROCERY** *Coca-Cola*

37258

ICE

F-1-187

3725 Clay Street
Point of Rocks, MD Historic District
Frederick County

Richard Rose - photographer (FEMA)

12/9/98

Negative - SHPO

View SE

6/8



F-1-187

3728 Clay Street
Point of Rocks, MD Historic District
Frederick County
Richard Rose - photographer (FEMA)

1/18/99

Negative - SAPO

View N

7/8



F-1-187

Clay Street

Point of Rocks, MD Historic District

Frederick County

Richard Rose - photographer (FEMA)

1/18/99

Negative - SHPO

View SW

8/8